

WILL MARK END OF 20 YEARS' WAR

Control of Missouri-Pacific Finally Wrested From Goulds.

FIGHT BY GIANTS OF WALL STREET

At Meeting of Shareholders on Tuesday George Gould Will Resign as President, and New Men Will Take Place of Family Representatives.

New York, March 12.—An important chapter in the railroad and financial history of the country will come to a close on Tuesday next at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Missouri-Pacific Railroad in St. Louis, when George J. Gould will present his resignation as president of that road, and new men will be elected to succeed the representatives of the Gould interests of the board of directors.

Thus will end a twenty-years' war, which has been waged relentlessly by the financial giants of Wall street for control of the Gould properties; thus will George Gould's dream of controlling a coast-to-coast railroad be rudely dispelled.

Since the death of old Jay Gould in 1892 the control of his many valuable properties has gradually been wrested from the family. First the Manhattan Elevated line was gobbled up by the Interborough; then the Western Union Telegraph Company was absorbed by the A. T. & T. Co.; and now the Missouri-Pacific, the holding company for the Gould railroad properties and considered one of the most valuable of all the Gould holdings, will pass into other hands.

But these changes were not affected without struggle, the history of which makes interesting reading.

At every turn George Gould has met his enemies with a courage born of desperation, but the odds were too great, and he has at last been forced to capitulate.

This does not mean, however, that the Gould fortune has dwindled in size; on the contrary, it has greatly increased. It simply marks the disappearance of the Gould fortune as a power in the financial world.

Beginning of the War.
The story of this war had its beginning in the early eighties, when old Jay Gould was the most powerful, as well as the most feared, man in Wall street. His power lay in his securing of control of various railroad properties, which he would proceed to wreck and then dispose of. He had great faith in the possibilities of the West and Southwest, and many a Wall street financier looked on him with a covetous eye. But they knew better than to attempt to monkey with the "wizard of American finance."

Then the old gentleman died in 1892, however, the long delayed fight for the valuable Gould property immediately began. His will divided his vast fortune among his children, but provided that all his stock holdings should be voted at the various meetings as a unit, and gave George J. Gould, his eldest son, the power to control such votes. At this time George Gould was only twenty-six years of age, but ten years under his father's careful tuition had developed his business and fighting ability to such an extent that he had inherited a craze for acquiring railroad properties, and his great ambition was to gain control of a road which would stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

His first valuable piece of railroad property in the Gould estate was the Missouri-Pacific, which stretches from Kansas City to Denver, and by securing control of the Denver and Rio Grande, George Gould extended his line into Salt Lake City.

His First Sacrifice.
In the meantime, in order to carry out his plans in the West and South, Gould was forced to sacrifice his holdings in the Manhattan Elevated Company, which was purchased by the Interborough in 1894.

By this time George Gould had converted the Missouri-Pacific into a valuable property. A control of the majority of the stock of the Wabash carried it as far east as Buffalo, and the ownership of the Denver and Rio Grande brought it west to Ogden, Utah.

It was now time to procure a terminus at the Atlantic seaboard. His first step was to gain an entrance into Pittsburg, which he did by securing control of the Wheeling and Lake Erie. He then began work on his Wabash-Pittsburg terminal.

The next step was to secure control of the Western Maryland, which ran from Baltimore inland, and the West Virginia and Central Pittsburg, which ran east from the Smoky City. Between these two roads there was a slight gap, which Mr. Gould proposed to bridge by building a new road. With this exception, the only link necessary to complete the chain of road from Pittsburg to coast was the road from Salt Lake City to the coast, and so control of Mr. Gould started to build the Western Pacific.

But his troubles had already begun. The other railroad interests, recognizing the value of the Gould properties and the serious competition they would offer, had already begun a war to oust George Gould as the head of the system. As early as 1892 the young financier had a severe struggle with E. H. Harriman and Edmund Hawley for the control of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, but succeeded in worsting his opponents. The Pennsylvania bitterly opposed his entrance into Pittsburg, and so bitter did this fight become that after the erection of the Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal the Pennsylvania ordered the Western Union Telegraph Company, which had been under Gould control, to take down their line east of Pittsburg along the route of that road.

Rumsey Loses Fight.
In 1905 Mr. Gould had a serious disagreement with Joseph W. Rumsey Jr., his right hand man, and president of

FAVOR EARLY ADJOURNMENT

Leaders at Albany See No Chance of Breaking Senate Deadlock.

Albany, N. Y., March 12.—Apparently satisfied that nothing short of the withdrawal of William Sheehan can bring to an end the deadlock over the election of a United States Senator, some of the leaders are said to be considering the advisability of bringing about an early adjournment of the Legislature.

They contend, it is reported, that each day's delay in the election of a Senator is bringing down criticism on the Democratic party, and one member has it that April 8, two days after the time fixed for convening the extra session of Congress, is being considered as a tentative date for adjournment.

It has been suggested, according to Capitol gossip, that an effort be made to rush through as much important legislation as possible prior to the adjournment, leaving unfinished matters to be considered in the next session, which, it is believed, will be called by Governor Dix should adjournment be taken without breaking the senatorial deadlock. Another ineffective ballot will be taken to-morrow, with no quorum present.

GRATEFUL TO UNITED STATES

Chilean People Appreciate Honors Paid to Late Minister.

Valparaiso, March 12.—The body of Inal Cruz, who died recently at Washington, where he was serving as Chilean minister to the United States, was taken from the American battleship Delacour and delivered to the Chilean officials at the port.

Henry Rodriguez, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on behalf of the government, in an address, expressed the heartfelt thanks of the nation to Captain Cruz for the kindness of the United States in sending the body of the late minister home on a battleship. Three hundred armed American blue-jackets, with the ship's band, had escorted the body ashore, and before it was placed on the battleship, the Chilean blue-jackets fired a volley over the coffin. Henry P. Fletcher, the United States minister, and Commander Albert P. Niblack and Lieutenant Francis A. Ruggles, respectively, the United States military attaches of the American Legation, were present at the ceremonies.

PROTEST BY METHODISTS

Object to Recent Pastoral Letter Issued by Archbishop Farley.

Rome, March 12.—The American Methodists in Rome held a meeting to-day in protest against the action of Archbishop Farley of New York, who had declared that the celebration of the taking of Rome from the control of the Pope, in this letter Archbishop Farley declared that the churches of the world, in denunciation of the proposed celebration, should be closed.

What recommendations have been made in the case of John T. Walsh could not be learned.

CONDITION IS SERIOUS

Archduchess Stephanie, Daughter of Late King Leopold, Ill.

Zurich, Switzerland, March 12.—Archduchess Stephanie, Countess Longwy, the second daughter of King Leopold, of Belgium, and widow of Prince Rudolph, of Austria, is seriously ill here. Her condition is the cause of grave anxiety.

The Archduchess Stephanie was estranged from her father, this dating back to King Leopold's ill treatment of his wife. Stephanie took her mother's part, and was driven out of Brussels. She then went to the palace to attend Queen Elizabeth's funeral, but the King would not permit her to enter the death chamber. On the death of the King she returned to Brussels, where she was cordially received by the Belgian people, with whom she had always been a favorite. The inheritance of the three princesses amounted to about \$1,000,000.

GOES VIOLENTLY INSANE

Mother Loses Mind When Told That Her Child Is Dead.

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 12.—After seeing her five-year-old daughter Esther hit by an automobile to-day, Mrs. May Hoffman, 40, of the city, went mad, and ran with it four blocks to the city hospital. Then when informed that the child was dead, she went violently insane.

The police following the arrival of the little girl was playing in the street, when the machine owned by Mr. W. A. Leach, of Norwood, Ohio, ran over her. The car was occupied by Mrs. Leach, a daughter and her maid. A number of men attacked the car, after the child's body had been pulled from under it.

DID NOT DISCUSS POLITICS

Woodrow Wilson Entertains William J. Bryan at Informal Dinner.

Princeton, N. J., March 12.—Colonel William Jennings Bryan was the guest of Governor Woodrow Wilson at a small informal family dinner at Princeton Inn to-day. Both Colonel Bryan and Governor Wilson said after the dinner that they had not discussed politics, and Bryan declined to express any opinion about the President as a presidential possibility.

Colonel Bryan spoke for an hour and a half this afternoon to one of the largest audiences ever gathered in Princeton. His topic was "Faith."

FIRST FLIGHTS IN JAPAN

Emperor's Grandson Congratulates "Bud" Marx and Captain Baldwin.

Osaka, Japan, March 12.—"Bud" Marx and Captain T. S. Baldwin, the American aviators, made three successful flights here to-day in the presence of 400,000 spectators. Prince Kunyoshi Kuni, grandson of the Emperor, was presented, and complimented the aviators on the success of their feat. This was the first demonstration of aviation in Japan.

TAF MAY DISPOSE OF PARDON CASES

Considering What Action to Take Toward Morse and Walsh.

DAY IN AUGUSTA IS QUIETLY SPENT

President Keenly Feels Fatigue of Past Few Months and Hopes to Benefit From Present Outing—Wife and Daughter Arrive From Washington.

Augusta, Ga., March 12.—President Taft rested to-day from the somewhat strenuous beginning of his vacation yesterday, when he spent nearly four hours on the golf links.

The President was thoroughly tired when he left Washington. The busy day he spent in Atlanta on Friday, when he was steadily on the go for twelve hours, had taken its toll. Today he felt the fatigue of the past few months quite keenly. The President hopes to benefit from the week, however, to great extent from the present outing. He will not attempt any work on his message to the Congress, but he will be in Washington, where he will have an opportunity to consult with both the Senate and House leaders as to the program.

It is not known as yet whether the President will attempt to dispose of the Morse and Walsh pardon cases. He brought the voluminous papers in both cases with him, but has not opened them.

ALL WILL SHARE ALIKE

Canada to Urge Abrogation of Favored Nation Agreements.

Ottawa, Ont., March 12.—Abrogation of favored nation agreements affecting Canada will be sought from the British government by Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the imperial conference in London next May.

Before the British colonies became commercial factors in the world, the British government bound itself and all its dependencies to trade agreements which gave favored nations principle was involved. These agreements still bind Canada to give favored nation treatment to Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Bolivia, Colombia, Denmark, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Venezuela, Switzerland, and all of these countries will come in for the tariff reduction, which Canada is making under the reciprocity agreement with the United States.

The trade with these countries is small, and is not likely to grow to the proportions. However, the agreements are expected to arrive restrictions upon Canada's fiscal liberty, and their abrogation, so far as Canada is concerned, will be pressed.

NEW LINE OF INQUIRY

Developments Expected in Cincinnati Grand Jury Investigation.

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 12.—The present week is expected to furnish a number of developments in the grand jury investigation which has been going on for the last month.

The trial of Jacob Baschang, former deputy liquor tax collector, indicted by the grand jury, will begin to-morrow. There are six other cases pending.

The fact that the grand jury heard the testimony of former chief of police Miliken and former Police Inspector James Casey, both recently discharged from the police department, indicates that the body has opened a new line of research.

READY TO LEAVE CUBA

Battleships of Atlantic Fleet Sail To-day for Hampton Roads.

Cuba, March 12.—The battleships of the Atlantic fleet, which have been engaged in the maneuvers for the past few weeks in Guantanamo Bay, will sail for Hampton Roads to-day, according to reports.

The fleet, under Rear Admiral Sydney Smith, includes the armored cruiser Tennessee, Montana and the battleships Maryland, North Carolina, and Maine. These ships will take part in the maneuvers in the Gulf of Mexico, in the vicinity of Galveston.

EARTHQUAKE IN NAPLES

Severe Shock Accompanied by Strong Tremors.

Naples, March 12.—A severe earthquake, accompanied by strong tremors, occurred from Mount Vesuvius, occurred to-day at Naples. A great landslide had dropped from the upper part of the crater. It is estimated that it measured 1,000 by 250 feet, and when it fell it caused enormous clouds of smoke. The Funicular Railway was badly damaged. A party of tourists were about to ascend by the railway when the shock occurred.

ALDRICH TO VISIT SOUTH AND WEST

Will Conduct Campaign of Education for Currency Reform.

PARTISAN VIEWS TO BE AVOIDED

Will Meet Representative Business Men and Bankers and Exchange Ideas as to Terms of Proposed Measure Which Will Be Introduced in Next Congress.

Washington, D. C., March 12.—Plans for the reform of the currency laws will be prosecuted with a great deal of vigor by the members of the National Monetary Commission during the summer and fall. A campaign of education will be started within a few weeks, in the hope of creating sentiment in favor of a bill which probably will be introduced in both branches of Congress when the next regular session is convened next December.

Thus far the work of the Monetary Commission has been regarded as political, and especial care is to be taken to avoid the introduction of any partisan views in the campaign for the bill. A majority of the members of the commission, who have been working on the proposed legislation, are not now members of Congress, and are regarded as out of politics. This is particularly true of the chairman, former Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, who expects to devote a great deal of time to his work during the coming year.

Beginning with the hearing to be granted to the currency committee of the American Bankers' Association in this city on March 22, the members of the commission will be actively engaged in getting the views of the public on needed legislation up to the time a bill is introduced. It is not contemplated that there shall be many hearings in Washington, but that several members of the commission shall visit the large cities of the country, for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the interested public.

The most extensive tour will be made by Mr. Aldrich, the author of the bill, which is expected to form the basis of legislation attempted. With one or two other members of the commission, probably, he will visit the larger centers of the South and West, to meet business representatives, for the purpose of exchanging views regarding necessary reforms.

ALDRICH BILL POPULAR

General approval has been given to the Aldrich bill by the public, so far as heard from. Bankers realize that it is in the nature of a legalization of the clearing house methods employed by the banks in time of panic. These methods, for the most part, have proved successful. Criticism may arise later, however, if the members of the Monetary Commission approve the bill.

Aldrich bill is too new for the public to have grasped all of its features. For that matter, the members of the commission themselves are by no means conversant with the bill. It was brought up by Mr. Aldrich chiefly for the purpose of forming a basis for discussion and to give to the country something tangible to work upon.

The views of practical bankers are being sought by the commission, and until they are obtained it is not likely that individual members of the commission will put themselves on record. Many useful suggestions are expected from the currency committee of the American Bankers' Association, and through the channels advanced by such practical men the Federal reserve expects to avoid many of the vicissitudes which the proposed legislation would be sure to encounter in Congress.

UNION VOTES TO STRIKE

Chauffeurs Employed by Two Taxicab Companies Will Walk Out.

New York, March 12.—In addition to the strike of union drivers employed by the Yellow Express Company, to-morrow will see a walk-out of 1,000 chauffeurs employed by two taxicab companies, if an order voted by the chauffeurs' strike is obeyed.

The chauffeurs' strike, it is expected, would be independent of that of the taxicab drivers. The companies affected are the New York Taxicab Company and the Taxicab Service Company. It is said, efforts will be made to induce all taxicab drivers in the city to quit work.

The taxicab drivers demand a wage of \$2.50 for twelve hours' work, and 20 cents an hour for overtime, regardless of the union, and that the companies bear the cost of breakage and repairs.

The general strike of all the express drivers in the city probably will be called on Tuesday, according to Valentine Hoffman, vice-president of the International Brotherhood.

SAW IRON BARS TO ESCAPE

Four Prisoners in Nebraska Penitentiary Get Their Liberty.

Lincoln, Neb., March 12.—Four prisoners, convicted of murder, escaped from the penitentiary, murder, escape, at 1 o'clock this afternoon. They were Joseph Bushnell, serving four years for burglary; Jesse Smith, convicted of murder, serving ten years; John Hayes, three years for robbery; Charles Peabody, forgery, five years.

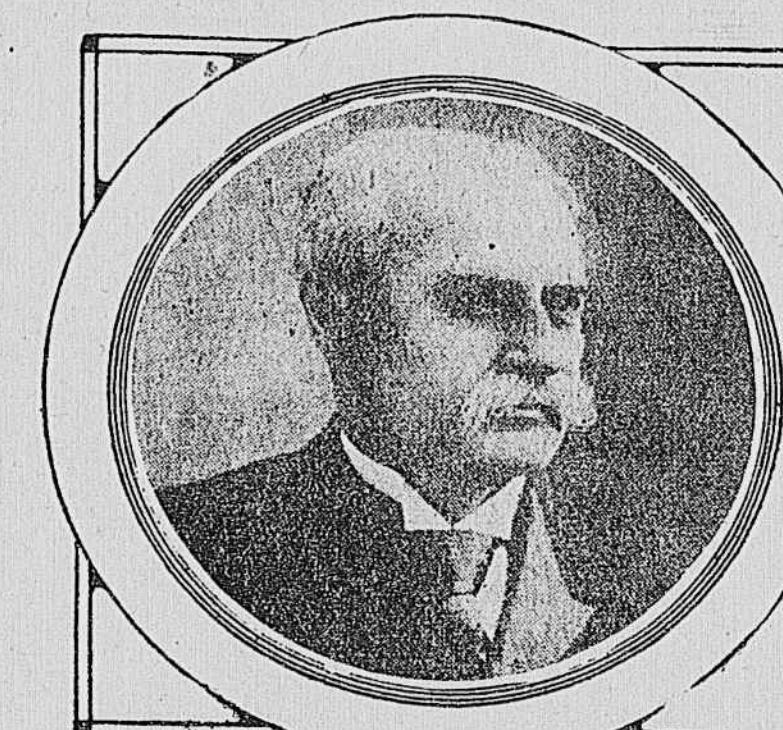
The men were helped in their escape by a kitchen window explained the method of their escape. Notification has been sent broadcast.

WILL LAST SEVERAL DAYS

Trials of Alleged Leader of Night Riders in City Next Week.

Hopkinsville, Ky., March 12.—It is expected that the trial of Dr. David A. Amos, charged with being the leader of the night riders, which commenced to-morrow in this county four years ago, will consume all of the coming week. This is caused by the great amount of alibi evidence that is to be introduced. The defense has 100 or more witnesses to testify. Dr. Amos is at liberty under \$5,000 bond.

Will Urge Currency Reform



FORMER SENATOR NELSON W. ALDRICH.

STATE OF NEAR-PANIC IN NORTHERN MEXICO

Numerous Towns Are Under Siege by the Insurrectos.

FOOD SUPPLIES CUT OFF

Government Decides to Wage Decisive War of extermination.

CALL POLICE TO QUELL RACE RIOT

Disturbance Started by Stabbing of Soldier by Unknown Negro.

El Paso, Tex., March 12.—Conditions bordering on panic reign almost throughout Northern Mexico to-night. Stirred by the belief that the revolutionary movement has reached a critical stage, the insurgents in the States of Chihuahua and Sonora are reported to have renewed activity in tearing up railroads and telegraph wires. Numerous towns, according to reports are under siege by the insurgents, and thousands of women and children, cut off from food supplies, are homeless.

Following the receipt of corrected details concerning the battle at Casas Grandes, a town of about 500 inhabitants, about 150 miles southwest of El Paso, where eighty men were killed last Monday, news reached here of a night at noon to-day at Aguilera, on the border across the river from Douglas, Ariz. Five hundred insurgents attacked 300 Federal troops, but were repulsed with a loss of thirty-five dead, and wounded on both sides.

The fighting was short, and the insurgents, armed only with rifles, soon scattered under the fire of a machine gun.

What is believed to be a reliable report of the casualties at Casas Grandes, says that fifteen Americans were killed, and seventeen Americans were taken prisoners.

OFFICERS WHO ESCAPED

The following, at first reported to have been killed, are known to have escaped.

Lieutenant-Colonel Guiseppe Garibaldi, Raoul Madero, brother of Francisco Madero, so-called provisional president of the insurgents; Captain Gutierrez de Lara and Lieutenant I. Valencia, of El Paso.

Captain Eduardo Hay, a Mexican of Madero's personal staff, was not killed, but was taken prisoner. Raoul Madero was wounded.

R. F. Harrington, a former sergeant in the United States army, who lived at El Paso; Robert E. Lee and Robert Evans, of San Francisco, and Roy Glenn, a boy of Mineral Springs, Texas, were killed.

The names of the Americans killed or taken prisoners are not known. A letter written by Madero was received here to-day, in which he denied he made another attack on the town, after he was given away. He asserts, however, that he has gathered a force of 1,000 men, and is now within a few miles of the town. His explanation of the defeat is that several scouts sent to reconnoitre before the attack failed to report the coming of Colonel Cuellar with a Federal force. The unexpected arrival of the Federal force resulted in a panic among the insurgents.

The scouts, he said, had been shot.

The news from Mexico City that President Diaz has decided to take advantage of provisions of the Constitution, so that the military death may be imposed by the military authorities, for any acts of violence, and that the Mexican government has decided to wage a sharp and decisive war of extermination, speedily to end hostilities, has spread throughout the insurgent ranks. The reply, through insurgent sympathizers here, is that in retaliation the revolutionary forces hereafter will expect and give "no quarter."

IN CRITICAL CONDITION

Detective Employed by Road Whose Friends Are on Strike, Shot.

Somers, Ky., March 12.—James Carl, a detective employed by the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railroad, whose white friends are on strike, was shot to-day near Glen Mary, Tenn. He is brought to the hospital here in a critical condition. He is not expected to live.

Lester Silver, an engineer, was accidentally shot last night, near Stearns, Ky., by alleged strikers, who are believed to have been shooting at the negro firemen. Several shots took effect in Silver's neck, and the train was brought into the city by a detective, placed on the engine to guard the negro firemen.

According to information received here, the railroad has provided for a physician to accompany each train, to care for those who may be injured by the striking firemen or their sympathizers.

Two negro firemen, Tom Johnson and Arch Cook, are reported to have been killed last night near Glen Mary, Tenn., and their bodies taken to Chattanooga.

PRESIDENT DIAZ APPARENTLY IN PERFECT HEALTH

Grants Personal Interview to Associated Press Correspondent.

Taft's ASSURANCE NOT QUESTIONED

Declares That Conditions in Chihuahua Are Improving and That There Is No Danger to Foreigners—Mexico Is Able to Control Situation.

Mexico City, March 12.—General Diaz, without doubt the busiest man in Mexico, took time from his duties to-day to see a representative of the Associated Press and to reply to a number of specific queries touching upon the revolutionary situation. He had just concluded a conference with his Minister of War. A dozen persons were still waiting to consult him on one matter or another, and many more would come before the day's work was over.

He was not the sick man that in some quarters he has been made to appear. His step was firm. He walked with an erect, military bearing, which is a striking characteristic of the Executive. When he spoke his voice was strong and deep.

Lieutenant-Colonel Porfirio Diaz, Jr., chief of the presidential staff, was present at the interview, which occurred in a room adjoining the executive office proper, in the national palace.

General Diaz wore a black business suit, which accentuated the whiteness of his hair and mustache. In appearance he was stern, and he had an air of aggressiveness, but the lines of his face, which stamp him as a man of determined character, softened into an amused smile when one of the objects of the interview, a desire to refute stories of his illness, was mentioned.

"I am contentedly in the United States, and am seriously trying to make it appear that you are not in good health, and that that fact menaces the stability of the Mexican nation," it was suggested.

"Fifty years ago," he said, motioning his caller to a seat beside a table, and seating himself opposite, "I can remember having had typhoid fever. Since then I have passed no time on beds of sickness."

"Why," he said, seemingly pleased at the recollection of scenes that rose before his vision, "when I was in the field, leading my armies, there were months at a time during which I slept under the open sky. I never was ill. If, then, I could endure such hardships and keep my health, why should I not be able to keep it now, when I can take proper care of it?"

"I pass my days in my office," he continued, "and frequently I am busy until midnight. I have no part of a sick man. I have not been in better health in many years than at the present moment."

"Do you consider that the presence of the revolution in Texas threatens in any degree to impair the friendly relations between the two countries?" he was asked.

Does Not Question Taft.

In answer to a question as to whether he had no right to question the assurance given him personally by President Taft in that regard.

"Are conditions in Chihuahua any worse than they were, say two months ago?"

"Conditions there are improving," he replied. "They are more favorable to-day than they have been for many weeks."

"The operations in progress in Chihuahua," with which he was smilingly acquainted, "do not constitute a serious exterior, 'do not constitute warfare, but 'hunting,' making use of the English word."

"Are more vigorous repressive measures being employed?" he was asked.

"The maintenance of the warrior-President became stern again."

"I have my plans," he said, "and I have faith in their results, but since they are military plans, I cannot disclose them except as they are executed."

"It is reported that the government is about to suspend the personal guarantees," was suggested. "Is it true?"

"There are extraordinary infirmities which cannot be cured with ordinary remedies, and such is an extraordinary social infirmity."

In further explanation of the necessity for the measure proposed, General Diaz said:

"Many years ago the theft of railroads was frequent, putting in grave danger the passengers. The law of the suspension of guarantees was applied, and the crimes soon ceased."

In no part of the trouble, however, was there danger to foreigners, he said, nor had Mexico made representations at any time that she was not able to control the situation.

VICTORY FOR RURALES

Body of 120 Insurrectos Cut to Pieces at San Bartolito.

Mexico City, March 12.—A body of 120 insurgents was cut to pieces by State Rurales at San Bartolito, yesterday, according to reports reaching here. More than fifty were killed, eleven seriously wounded and twenty-seven captured. Owing to the fact that the Rurales have adopted the revolutionary tactics of ambushing their enemy, none was killed, and only a few wounded.

Colonel Guerrero, in command of the Rurales, upon learning that the rebels were marching to attack the municipality of Nativitas, sent 100 of his men to meet them. Fifty others were ordered to cut off their retreat.

The first force selected a favorable position overlooking a ravine through which the rebels must pass, and when they were in the trap opened a less fire upon them. The rebels are